

veney? For the purpose of saving the fund for the debt

Mr. Platt cited the 6th section of the statute directed for insolvency to be declared.

The Court directed an examination of the condition of the bank to be made on Monday next at 11 A. M.—the cashier then to be examined in open court.

[illegible]

is no other of arrest. The present case comes within the meaning of the amended section; and, as the amendment was served on an election on a day when an election was held, the process and all the proceedings under it were void. It is unnecessary to consider the other questions. Judgment and subsequent proceeding set aside, with the costs of motion.

**Superior Court—Part Second.**

Before Hon. Judge Blomson and a Jury.

JAN. 18.—*Thomas A. Norwood vs. Christian Dietrich and John W. Sommerding.*—This was an action in the nature of a replevin, to recover damages for the alleged wrongful taking, in the month of July, 1883, by the above defendants, from the possession of plaintiff, of 400

consisting of baskets, chairs, cradles, wagna, &c., the value of \$350, under an execution issued out of the Marine Court against one Mr. John H. Hallock, in favor of the defendant (Dietrich) in this action, for \$135 00. The plaintiff in this action alleges that the property taken under said execution belonged solely to Hallock, and not to Hallock, and brings this suit to recover damages for the taking and detention thereof. The defence contended that Hallock had a leviable interest in the stocks of goods above alluded to, and that he being indebted to Dietrich, the latter directed Somersdyke, one of the constables in this city, to make a levy upon the stock

**Police Intelligence.**  
**THE REPORTED ARREST OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK ROBBER IS FALSE.**

One of the city newspapers of yesterday contained a long and glowing account of the capture of the supposed bank robbers, who, about three weeks ago, managed to steal \$25,000 in gold from the vaults of the Merchants' Bank, Wall street, which, we are sorry to say, has turned out to be nothing more or less than a mare's nest, devoid of all truth. What information

could be obtained from the piece of intelligence relative to the discovery of the thieves, we cannot imagine. If it is common and almost daily occurrence for noted thieves to be employed by the newspapers as copy boys, it is not surprising that our contemporary, The men allowed to be taken into the city, brought before a police magistrate; and if they had been, we would like to know what hearing that fact could have upon the case of the Merchants' Bank; for they were merely "shown up" as notorious characters, for the amusement of the officers and the lookers-on. The elite alluded to by our contemporary, to the extent of the bright and brilliant, is the sum of \$3000 was involved, out of which this newspaper manufactured the exclusive and well loaded report of the robbery, and the fact that the money was not recovered. Even this little sum was wrong side upmost, and written in such an unattractive manner that the arrested

look upon it as costing any reflection on their characters. The simple tale out of which a long and startling story has been woven, is that the girl, who appears as something in the nature of a villainess, had been brought up in a life of defilement on the part of their mother, who had been seduced and having obtained our information from the proper authorities, we can vouch for its correctness.—

A little girl named Maria Kearnan, about fourteen years of age, had been brought up by a woman who for some time past had earned a livelihood by vending candies and peanuts around Wall street, stole about \$100 in city bills from some financier doing business in the city, and was brought to the attention of the police as for sale the merchant appearing in the novel, and, except at the risk of his character, one of these little girls acquaintances bearing of the little tale which in Wall street, and among a large number of money men in the city, is known as the story of the bank robber for whom three thousand dollars

in a manner in which it was not possible for the giving of the gifts to the officers to have been observed by anyone. The officers gave the gifts to the young lady in the Chief's office, where he related his extraordinary recovery, and with the bright vision of \$3,000 floating before him, stated that with an officer to arrest the young lady and her companion, he would appreciate finding to the office of Mr. Matsell. The girls Maria and her little brother Francis, not more than eleven years of age, were forthwith arrested. On an examination of the girls, it was ascertained that the girl confessed stealing the \$360 from the gentleman in Jaume's car. The girl brought the officers to the very room where the theft was committed, and made a willing statement of the entire transaction, from which other evidence since obtained has confirmed the statement.

its correctness. The police endeavored yesterday to find out if possible who this unfortunate man was, but as the publication of his name would not be very acceptable in his eyes, he will not come forward and make the necessary complaint.

Thus ends the case out of which our contemporary endeavored in a clumsy manner to concoct the arrest of the Merchants' Bank robbers, and a pleasant probability of the recovery of the stolen bags of gold, containing \$26,000. The conclusion is published, no doubt, for the purpose of showing how insignificant was the attacks of the newspaper, in obtaining sensitive information for the benefit of their readers, a thing, compared to the

worthless basis upon which the report was fabricated. The Police have been the custom in the office of the Chief of Police, and the report is a fabrication. The arrest of the principals in any crime may be involved, the publication of which would put the real culprit on the alert, and thus defeat the ends of justice. This rule, always respected by the New York press, is constantly violated in our criminal news, and it is to be regretted, however, on the increase of their circulation. The report, therefore, of the arrest of the thieves who carried off the specie from the Merchants' Bank, as it appeared in the yesterday's edition, is wholly false from beginning to end, and such a gross abuse of the confidence to the knowledge of the Chief of Police or any of the public authorities, who up to the present, have received

**ARREST FOR FORGERY AND FALSE PRETENSES.**

Nathaniel H. Weed, a young man employed by one of the express companies, was arrested yesterday by officers Sanders, of the Second ward police, charged with forging an order for \$10, in the name of Wm. T. Lyons, of 104 William street, upon John C. Johnson, of 443 Broadway. The prisoner failed to get the money, and on his arrest declared he was sorry he did not get the order cashed. He is also charged with having obtained six cans—stolen from Frederick Lorch, porter in the store of Ingu-

**EMBEZZLEMENT.**

Gilbert Brown was arrested by officer Crowe, of the Third ward police, charged with having embezzled \$600 from his employer, Adam Kingsland. The accused was taken before Justice Connelly, who committed him for trial.

**FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—**A correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer, writing from the fault, under date of Feb. 18th, says:

"The late John W. Nason, a well-known newspaper man, has been found dead in Lake Superior. He was seen last week at the hotel where he was staying."

The only gentleman who finds himself entrapped here is T. W. Collins, of Marquette, and son of the afflicted E. K. Collins. Mr. C. was waiting the return of the Napoleon, to attend to forwarding of supplies to the coast, and in the confusion of which they were in much need. He leaves for home to-day.

On Monday last the steamer Baltimore was driven by

**THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.**—A correspondent of the *Transcript*, writing from Cincinnati, thus describes the new steam fire engine which has been built in that city for the Boston city government: "You will probably bear in mind the height and size of our Machinery Institute buildings. The two streams were cast thence over the corner spire of the building, and fell 100 feet higher. We there cut the two streams into four. Each of these was thrown about 80 feet, per-

pendent to the right. We then connected these by three or four two by three inch steel rods, each rod being bolted to the wall by putting on a 1½ inch metal, three or heavy body of water on the roof of the house, 100 or 140 feet high. At this time we took off the nozzle, and added 125 feet of hose, carrying it perpendicular to the top of the "look out" on the Institute, and from that three we went through a 1½ inch diamond nozzle about 140 feet horizontally on the neighboring building, and about 75 feet perpendicularly. Taking into consideration the body of water in a three inch column at the height, I think the force was about 600 or 700 feet long.